

V & CO.  
OURS.  
IT!

With cash we have  
Cloaks, Flannels, Ho-

lk Velvets You Ever  
One Week.

fine Woolen Underwear, from \$1 to  
\$5. Gent's Scriven's Patent Cotton

Underwear we ever owned and selling  
and 75c. Boy's Suits \$1, \$1.50, \$2 and  
screws, choice for 75c. New line of Neck-

dies' Slickers.

but they are slightly damaged and  
if you will come to us 915 fine im-  
bargain table for this week at 60c, 75c,  
antiful Embroidered Flannels go on

as go on sale Monday at 48c, 64c and

children's fast black Hosiery go on  
c. It is a fact that we always sell  
the bottom out of any prices we ever  
will go in this sale.

ing made to sell for 75c and extremely  
ish and the result is great; these new  
e yours for 39c.

= Henrietta.  
ack and colors, will be yours at 48c,  
ess Goods bargains ever offered in

els, Napkins  
and White Spreads:

\$1, a regular \$1 Table Linen for 65c,

for 15c, a regular \$2.50 Table Linen for  
15c, a regular 20c Turkish Towel for

15c, a regular 40c Huck Towel for

regular \$1.50 Napkin for \$1, a regular

50c White Spread for \$1.50, a regu-

lar \$6 White Spread for \$3.75, a

regular 20c Handkerchief for 10c,

a regular 40c Silk Handkerchief for 25c,

30c, a regular 35c Silk Handker-

for 35c, a regular 75c Stocking for

35c, Notions, Gloves and Fancy

de for 21c. The best stock of French  
is that Atlanta ever had. Gray  
and 20c. Big sale of domestic this

CURTAINS--Cash Did It

tains and Draperies cheaper than  
our own record by selling 2,000  
in an Importing House for less than  
things else alone. The lever of cash is  
bargains you may never see again

standard makes that are worth

sts.

46-56 Whitehall St.

THE BIGGEST AUCTION  
PRESENT TIME.

LY GIVEN AWAY,  
ely to Come Again Soon.

With Each Sale--Many  
appy--Come and  
self Rich.

In the above manner, the people are sure  
to witness the fact and embrace the op-  
portunity to contribute, and notwithstanding  
these great sacrifices, Mr. Snider is deter-  
mined to continue his sale from day to  
day for the next thirty days--as he is de-  
termined to close out everything.

If you want bargains attend, and attend  
at once for there's no telling how long the  
opportunity will last. And the time when we  
are disappearing. Your friends and neigh-  
bors are making hay while the sun

shines.

The stock embraces almost everything--  
every line of goods both useful and ornamental.

We cannot enumerate here, you  
must see for yourself. Don't delay but  
come.

Sales every day--morning, afternoon and

evening.

Early and select the goods you

want before the hour of sale. Ladies will

find it to their interest to attend the day

they come.

Tell your neighbors about the great auc-

tion sale at 84 Whitehall street.

Over \$50,000 worth of goods to be sold.

# THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

TEN PAGES

VOL. XXVII.

ATLANTA, GA., MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 29, 1894.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

## GIBSON SNUBBED

by the Men Who Sent Him to the  
United States Senate.

THE SENATOR NOT ALLOWED TO PRESIDE  
or Even Invited to a Seat on the  
Platform at a Meeting.

THE ANTS MAKE IT UNPLEASANT

Two Questions Submitted to the Congressional  
Candidates--Gibson Was an Interested Listener, but Said Nothing.

Eastern, Md., October 28.—Senator Gibson  
did not preside over the democratic mass  
meeting in Music hall yesterday. As  
United States senator he would naturally  
be considered the biggest man in his party  
at his own home. But he was not even  
given a seat on the platform in front of  
the people whom he was sent to Washington  
to represent.

The central committee was plainly told  
several days ago by a member of the anti-  
slavery democrats that if he should be  
made chairman of the meeting that at  
least one hundred prominent democrats  
would leave the hall in a body. Their  
animosity toward the senator is based on  
the gentleman's course in the senate re-  
garding the tariff bill. Several other  
candidates were named for chairman by Gib-  
son's friends, but they were all objected  
to by the "ants." Finally, the central  
committee decided to run the meeting of-  
ficially, and so Charles R. Waters, chair-  
man of the committee, was made chairman  
of the meeting. More than half of the  
eleven presidents selected are pronounced  
anti-Gibson men. Not satisfied with cap-  
turing the organization of the meeting,  
the anti-Gibsons proceeded to make  
more unpleasant for the senator. Two  
questions were submitted in writing to the  
two congressional candidates--short and  
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"Do you approve of the course of the  
United States senators, who, though elect-  
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son tariff bill until modified in the inter-  
est of protection and trust, and who thus  
betrayed their own constituents, as well as  
democratic president and a democratic  
house of representatives, elected by an  
overwhelming majority of the country, and  
presenting on the tariff question an almost  
unanimous democracy?"

Judge Colyar, of Nashville, Anxious  
to Have Him Speak There.

Cincinnati, Oct. 28.—Refreshed by  
a day's cession from speaking and the  
attentions of reception committees, Governor  
McKinley reached Cincinnati from Phil-  
adelphia at 5 o'clock p. m., and ten min-  
utes later was on his way to Olney, Ill.,  
where, at 7 o'clock a. m., he makes the  
first one of twelve speeches between that  
point and Chicago. During a brief stop  
at Columbus this afternoon for the purpose  
of visiting Mrs. McKinley, the governor  
was met by a committee from Nashville,  
Tenn., headed by Newell Sanders, chairman  
of the state central republican commit-  
tee, and he was given an earnest plea for a speech  
in the city next week.

Every day for weeks past the governor has  
been deluged with dispatches from demo-  
crats and republicans in that city, urging  
him to cancel one day of his Ohio tour  
and speak in that city before the close of the  
campaign, promising a special train and  
all other facilities from Chicago to  
Nashville and back into Illinois. One of the  
most pressing of these letters was from Judge A. S. Colyar, a prominent lawyer  
of Nashville, and who was a member of the  
confederate congress, and which read in  
part:

"I am a democrat, but a believer in a  
protective tariff. While I think it is above all  
other considerations, to bring up the subject of  
your intended speech here, it was impor-  
tant that they turn back the growing  
feeling for protection, if that be possible.  
Everybody wants to hear you and your  
speech would be a crisis in Tennessee af-  
terward. For the great cause I hope you can  
have. Such an ovation has not been given  
to any man since the war will be given you."

Judge Colyar was a member of the delega-  
tion today and reinforced the pleadings

of Chairman Sanders. Governor McKinley

referred to the fact that the plot at Wash-  
ington had been complicated by the  
assassination of the president.

The delegation then had a confer-  
ence with Chairman Dick, but the latter

absolutely refused to cancel any of the  
Ohio dates arranged for the week commen-  
ding Tuesday, and the delegation left for  
home.

household effects were saved. The origin of  
the fire is unknown, but it is supposed to  
have been incendiary. The loss is estimated  
at \$10,000.

## INVITATIONS TO MCKINLEY.

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# "KORKERS"

## HE SCORED THEM.

**Dr. Monk Attacks the Midway Pleasure at the Fair Grounds,**

**AND DENOUNCES MAON OFFICIALS**

**FOR Tolerating Such a Show—Great Crowds Expected This Week, Especially Atlanta Day—Macon Notes,**

WONDERFUL SALE.  
up boys to have a pair. They  
wearing Boys' Shoes made.  
side of selected stock and war-  
er button. Heeled or spring.  
3 to 5. Will replace with a  
n't satisfactory.

# Bucks

Ros. & Co.  
all Mankind. 27 Whitehall.

## Assembly OF GEORGIA:

invited to call upon us and get fitted out  
with the high order of intelligence,  
which has always characterized the legisla-  
ture of a good old state.

furniture and Furnishing Goods, and prices in

# COLES CALLAWAY

Whitehall St.

swiftness in the field. Nel's headquarters  
are at the city jail, which is a good thing  
and does away with rewards.

Mr. Frank Beck has been possessed of  
very fine 100 Elgin pointer dog and most  
reliable setter, which cost him a good sum.

You can't play in Mr. Frank Block's  
back yard, for there he keeps a brace of  
setters, and they might be missing, "don't  
know."

Mr. Frank Holland has a black and white  
setter, which has four jaw teeth plugged  
with gold.

Mr. Jack Farby owns a pointer named  
Buck that can point birds in a fish market.

Mr. L. C. McCleary is the owner of a couple  
of valuable dogs that money cannot  
buy and no one enjoys a day in the field  
more than he.

Mr. Hal Morrison is another great lover  
of the dog and gun, but through some mis-  
fortune his electric car overran him and  
set him a few days ago and now he is at  
the winter.

Speaker Crisp was introduced by Hon.  
Lionel C. Levy and was accorded a hearty  
ovation from the audience. The large  
portion of Mr. Crisp's address was devoted  
to a very able defense of the democratic  
administration and congress. His explana-  
tion of the financial platform as regards  
the financial issue and tariff reform and  
defense of the position of our southern con-  
gressmen relative to the same, elicited  
universal applause.

**Congressman Moses Speaks.**

At the conclusion of the distinguished  
speaker's address, congressman Moses was  
presented by Hon. F. P. Peabody, which  
was an occasion for another outburst of  
applause. Judge Crisp having devoted the  
greater portion of his speech to the discus-  
sion of national questions, Mr. Moses con-  
tinued his speech to make up time lost  
in the former portion of his address.

The populists in this district have been  
unable so far to bring any charges to any  
great extent against Mr. Moses's record.  
Those which they have preferred, however,  
he answered to the evident satisfaction of  
every one present. He criticizes the  
populist bill of 1890, which is a rather  
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the latter to procure the colored votes.

**Will Return to Work.**

Fall River, Mass., October 28.—The work-  
ers of the shoe mill have decided to return  
to their jobs on Monday morning. An  
independent shop meeting, and as several  
other meetings have been called for  
tomorrow to take action upon the question  
of going back to work under the manager's  
offer, independent of the vote of the work-  
ers' body. Since the manufacturers  
of Fall River opinion seems to have shown  
determination to go back, and it is expected  
that the result of this meeting will be a  
general vote to return to work.

**Mr. J. Addison Knowles, of the Boston  
Tribune, is in the city looking at the  
seats of the legislature.**

—Frank Cline, an old negro man who  
yesterday afternoon was severely hurt  
while riding in a buggy in a runaway. The  
horse took flight on Poynter street near  
the courthouse, and ran away. The  
old darky's left shoulder was dislocated.  
He was removed to his home and Drs. Dan-  
forth and Goldsmith were called in and  
rendered the necessary attention.

**Tampering with the Ballot.**

Fayetteville, Ga., October 28.—(Special).—  
Some very rotten dealing with ballot boxes  
in some of the districts in the county has  
been brought to light and a new election  
contest, and lots of illegal voting pre-  
vailed. When the new grand jury meets an  
investigation will, no doubt, be made.

**Legal Question to Come Up Again.**

Athens, Ga., October 28.—(Special).—The  
liquor question is to be agitated again in  
Clarke county. The antiprohibitionists have  
not given any official utterance to that  
effect, but it is generally understood that  
they will start out Monday to get them  
to petition for the removal of the assembly  
to repeal the dispensary law in order  
that they may secure another election.  
The election can be held before

**Crisp and Silver.**

From the Nashville American.  
Speaker Crisp leaves no room for doubt  
as to his views on the liquor question and  
that he believes it always has been the  
position of the democratic party on that  
subject. The entire colony of both  
gold and silver has not one single  
representative in the democratic party ever  
since the adoption of the constitution of  
the United States, as much so as the secession  
of the South. The man who believes  
what the financial question will ever be set-  
tled until silver is restored to its original  
place of estimation, is not a man of infinite  
resources to none. The man who believes  
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**A Populist Speaks at Cuthbert.**

Cuthbert, Ga., October 28.—(Special).—W.  
H. Smith, popular member for Cuthbert  
and a Radical democrat spoke in Cuthbert  
Thursday. He had about the usual quota  
of Randolph county populists, a few  
 negroes and two or three democrats as an  
audience.

**Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder**

A pure grape cream of Tartar Powder.



**THE CONQUEROR.**

dience. If he created any enthusiasm it  
was not manifested among the negroes or  
any one else in his audience after his  
speaking was over. Count on Randolph giving  
Ben Russell a good democratic majority.

### AN UGLY AFFAIR.

**The "Religious" Meeting at Glenn  
Woods, Really a Political Affair.**

Franklin, Ga., October 28.—(Special).—A  
News Correspondent from Glenn gives another  
account of the drunken melee at the  
colored association there. It was an ugly  
affair. Being near the line of Alabama,  
whisky was brought over, and many whites, it  
is said, joined in with the negroes in a  
general混战. A number of the association  
who is a worthy negro, says it reminded  
him more of a political gathering than a  
religious meeting. He says politics was the  
only talk both Saturday and Sunday, which  
was the bark of the dog on hand, broke up  
the meeting. The negroes had to distribute  
literature, and Candidate Thornton was in  
the community both days distributing his  
little pamphlets charging Mr. Moses with  
absenteeism.

"Were there no democrats in the racket?"  
"No sir," responded the darky. "day was  
a crowd of no-count negroes and sorry  
white men. And I never heard 'em talk  
about 'nothin' but third party all de time.  
I got plum disgusted wid 'em, and never  
thought like those things said last Sunday.  
and those were aimed mainly at the city  
administration as being accountable to  
morality for the vice of the city. He said  
that while once in Little Rock, Ark., he had heard a professional gambler  
say that though he had gamed at tables  
in every city, from the Pacific slope to  
New York, he had never come in contact with  
all kinds of people, the "dignity" he had  
had struck was Macon, Ga. The doctor  
deplored this, that such an opinion  
should go out into the world of a city  
that is but home. He said he heard this  
gambler say that he had played cards  
with the mayor of the town (Macon) and  
two aldermen, and the military of the  
town, with the brass band, gave him a  
royal reception with three salutes at the  
depot. He was born to his home amid  
the enthusiastic cheers of his friends.

Judge Callaway delivered a brief and  
pathetic address of thanks to his audience.  
That was all he had to say. The speaker  
of the present administration, for he accepted  
it that this had occurred some years ago.  
This morning's sermon has created a  
big sensation, and those present last  
Sunday and it was all the talk in the dinner  
table. Dr. Monk will probably furnish  
devote a good deal of attention to the  
midway and barroom question.

### JUBILATION AT WAYNESBORO.

**Citizens Meet Judge Callaway at the  
Depot and Give Him a Reception.**

Waynesboro, Ga., October 28.—(Special).—  
Waynesboro was jubilant and in holiday attire  
yesterday. Hon. E. H. Callaway, who  
had been ill, was in full dress uniform and  
attended by his wife, and the military of the  
town, with the brass band, gave him a  
royal reception with three salutes at the  
depot. He was born to his home amid  
the enthusiastic cheers of his friends.

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midway and barroom question.

### Failure in Cuthbert.

Rev. Frederick F. Reese, rector of Christ  
Episcopal church, and chaplain of the  
Athens, Ga., October 28.—(Special).—James G. Mathews, one of the largest and  
most popular dry goods merchants in Cuthbert,  
has failed. Large purchases, inability  
to sell and collect assigned as the cause.  
Mathews' stock of goods, amounting  
to \$10,000, covering his stock of goods, and other property,  
were placed on record yesterday and the  
day before. None of his commercial  
creations were preferred. Today his credit  
hands of George McDonald as temporary  
receiver and exposures of his good  
truths, and the men received it with the  
highest approbation.

### The Dixie Fair.

Carrollsville, Ga., October 28.—(Special).—  
Mrs. Abraham Miller died at the residence  
of her son-in-law, John A. Moore, near  
this place, Friday night. She was about  
ninety years old and was a highly respected  
lady. Some years ago she and her husband,  
who now lives at Toccoa, separated  
and moved to this place, and she has  
since resided here. Her remains were interred  
this afternoon at Cross Roads Baptist  
church.

### An Ugly Visitor.

Gainesville, Ga., October 28.—(Special).—  
A large cattamount is a denizen or at least  
a frequent visitor to the city. It has been  
seen near Hynd's & Co.'s tannery, and  
appears to be quite bold, coming out  
broad daylight and walking with but little  
sign of fear, within a few steps of per-  
sons while moving through the yards.

### New School Building.

Pine Grove, Ga., October 28.—(Special).—  
The good people of Pine Grove are building  
a substantial school building. The people of this  
community always maintain a good school,  
and a new building is necessary to accom-  
modate its increasing patronage.

### Aiderman Candidates.

Athens, Ga., October 28.—(Special).—Al-  
dermanic candidates are cropping out in  
Athens. Alderman Chappell will run for  
re-election in the first ward. Alderman  
Hicks will run in the second, and will prob-  
ably be opposed by Messrs. J. H. Doooton  
and J. L. Arnold. The names of Captain  
C. G. Talmadge and Professor D. C. Bar-  
row are mentioned from the third, and  
Messrs. J. S. Morris and J. F. Rhodes are  
from the fourth.

### Judge Callaway.

The news of the defeat of Judge H. C.  
Roney brought a hearty round of applause  
in Atlanta in August. The judge is well  
liked and highly regarded here and throughout  
the Augusta circuit by his many friends  
who stuck close to him through his cam-  
paign, and his defeat was a sad disappointment  
to them.

Judge Roney will stick to his profession  
and will practice law here.

Major Black will be elected to Congress  
in the fall, and will be a common sight  
to see these dog lovers heading for  
the depot for a week's sport in the woods  
which adds a year longer to any man's  
life.

### SOUTHERN NEWS NOTES.

A remarkable sawmill explosion without  
a fatality or even a hurt of any kind is  
reported from Franklin, Ky. The boiler of  
the Bell Mill exploded Monday morning.  
A few moments later the engine and  
water wheel exploded, and the mill  
was reduced to ruins.

### A Brilliant German.

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large cattamount is a denizen or at least  
a frequent visitor to the city. It has been  
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### SOUTHERN NEWS NOTES.

A writer in The Calhoun News states  
that fifty years ago the town of St. Joseph  
was reported to have 15,000 inhabitants,  
and a large business was done over  
the railroads running through the town.  
The writer says that the town has  
now but 1,000 inhabitants, and the business  
done over the railroads is but a fraction  
of what it was.

### Crisp and Silver.

From the Nashville American.  
Speaker Crisp leaves no room for doubt  
as to his views on the liquor question and  
that he believes it always has been the  
position of the democratic party on that  
subject. The entire colony of both  
gold and silver has not one single  
representative in the democratic party ever  
since the adoption of the constitution of  
the United States, as much so as the secession  
of the South. The man who believes  
what the financial question will ever be set-  
tled until silver is restored to its original  
place of estimation, is not a man of infinite  
resources to none. The man who believes  
what the financial question will ever be set-  
tled until silver is restored to its original  
place of estimation, is not a man of infinite  
resources to none.

### A Populist Speaks at Cuthbert.

Cuthbert, Ga., October 28.—(Special).—W.  
H. Smith, popular member for Cuthbert  
and a Radical democrat spoke in Cuthbert  
Thursday. He had about the usual quota  
of Randolph county populists, a few  
 negroes and two or three democrats as an  
audience.

### Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

A pure grape cream of Tartar Powder.

**THE CONQUEROR.**

## HAS NO OPPONITION

**Captain Young is the Only Candidate for Mayor in Augusta.**

**AND HE WILL HAVE A WALKOVER**

**Democrats of the Tenth District Are Active  
and Will Roll Up a Good Major-  
ity for Major Black.**

Augusta, Ga., October 28.—(Special).—If  
the indications tell which the wins blows, it  
is that Captain Young will roll up a  
good majority for Major Black.

The Times-Democrat reporter found him  
sitting on the cotton exchange, where he  
was entertained by the officers. A Times-  
Democrat reporter found him sitting along-  
side of Secretary Lester's desk chatting  
with that gentleman, and asked him to  
talk on the cotton situation. Though his  
time was limited, Mr. Ellison pleasantly  
consented.

"While the cotton crop this year is a very  
large one," he said, "I think that it has  
been a little overestimated, and that the  
prospect for manufactured cotton is bet-  
ter, particularly in this country, where  
the time is coming up when the long  
continued depression will end."

"No sir," responded the darky. "We  
have declined to enter the campaign, and  
the race is now between us and Mr. Latimer,  
Dan Kerr and Charles A. Robber-

Mr. Jesse Thompson is the only one who  
has been spoken of as a candidate who has

## THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

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10 PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., October 29, 1894.

## Money and Prices.

The New York Journal of Commerce resuscitates a long article written for that paper during the greenback discussion to show that the volume of currency in circulation has no effect on prices. We have read the article with some care. It is painfully elaborate, and wonderfully inconclusive.

According to the writer of the article in question there is nothing to prove the contention but a series of coincidences. He admits that prices gradually rose after the discovery of gold in California, but he says that it was a mere incident. An incident! The discovery of gold was an accident, but the fact that it was an accident did not lessen its importance. The rise of prices that gradually followed placed the world on a very high plane of prosperity—a very happy and fortunate incident indeed.

The author of the article which The Journal of Commerce republishes was writing for a newspaper. He was trying to tickle the class on which the patronage of his paper depends, and he found it profitable to ignore the simplest axioms of political economy as well as the broad facts of history. He was writing for "the hour that perishes," and probably had no idea that his curious argument against the truth would be advertised anew.

The article was written in 1879 and the author complacently announces that, as the increased supplies of the precious metals had not caused a rise in prices in the ratio predicted by Chevalier, the argument that prices depend on the volume of money must, therefore, fall to the ground. The thoughtful reader will be amazed to learn that the resurrected writer in The Journal of Commerce makes no allowance whatever for the absolute suppression of one prolific source of money supply—the closing of the mints of the civilized world. By 1874 this crime had been consummated, and yet in 1879 the writer in The Journal of Commerce takes no account of the event as a factor in preventing a rise in prices. We should think that the present editor of our New York contemporaries would have some compunctions about reprinting an argument that is so lame in its legs.

There is another fact of immense importance that the resurrected writer in The Journal of Commerce omits to mention. When the additions made to the stock of gold as the result of the discoveries in California began to make their influence felt on values and prices, there was a movement among the bankers and bondholders of Europe to demonetize gold. It was a strong movement. The discussion that it precipitated waxed warm. Chevalier wrote a book about it, and the economists of that day flooded Europe with pamphlets in all languages on the fall in the value of gold, and the consequent rise in prices. Germany went so far as to demonetize gold and place her currency on a silver basis. There was but one thing that prevented hasty legislation by what may fairly be termed the selfish ruling classes of Europe, and that was the fact that bimetallism in France prevented the value of gold from falling below the bimetallic level, which was the level of justice and prosperity.

The present editor of The Journal of Commerce either knows that prices depend on the volume of circulation, or a recent statement that he makes is without meaning. Referring to the movement that is now on foot to retire the government paper currency, he says:

"The retirement of such a considerable amount of obligations is a large and delicate operation. It will need to be so conducted as to avoid any disturbance of the volume of circulating media pending the transition." Why?

If prices and values do not depend on the volume of money in circulation, what sort of "disturbance" could be occasioned by retiring the government paper currency? If we would still have prices when money and its representatives have disappeared, why all this bother about money? If the volume of money in circulation has no effect on values and prices, what difference can it possibly make to creditors, bankers and bondholders whether there is one dollar in circulation or five hundred thousand billions?

But the key to the whole mystery of the so-called money problem is the acknowledgement of the class represented by The Journal of Commerce that values and prices are affected, and that most seriously by the volume of money in circulation. This class ran away in affright when the additions to the stock of gold in 1870-75 threatened to depreciate that metal—and did depreciate it to some extent as was shown by the gradual rise in prices. Today they are running away from silver because its

addition to our stock of redemption money will depreciate the value of gold and cause prices to rise to their old level of justice and prosperity—the level they had reached in 1873.

## Facts About Cotton.

In Virginia and the Carolinas just at present an interesting discussion is going on over the proposition whether it is any longer profitable to raise cotton north of the Mississippi, the price now being lower than it has been in over sixty years.

Judge Walter Clark, of North Carolina, in an elaborate article, advising farmers in the Carolinas to abandon cotton for more profitable crops, says:

The price of cotton does not bid fair to go up. The new area added every year in Texas will continually overbalance the world's increased consumption. There is the steadily increasing production in India, Egypt, and Brazil. In Mexico the cotton crop lives eight years, and produces two crops a year. Production there has heretofore been small, owing to lack of railroads and reliable labor. This is being remedied. To compete with a country which can produce sixteen crops of cotton from one planting is like using a mouse trap to catch a bear.

The evils of five-cent cotton do not require solution. If our farmers are forced to market their entire crop at this low figure they will not have much money to spend this fall and winter, and every interest in the south will suffer.

The Picayune believes that it is possible to make the market take an upward tendency. It says:

The real remedy for the existing depression lies in the hands of the farmers themselves. If the producers would make up their minds to moderate their share and hold back a little longer for a brief period, the market would promptly recover.

Judge Emmett Field rendered a decision in Louisville, Ky., on Monday which will furnish a precedent for the Kentucky courts in actions for damages against the Pullman company. The court held that the Pullman company was not a common carrier, and was not, therefore, responsible for any injuries that might be sustained in a wreck by passengers on its cars. The point was made in the case of Lucas vs. the Pullman company and a railway company for \$10,000. The plaintiff, a preacher, several months ago bought berths on a Pullman car, and while on the car bidding his family goodby the train started. The Pullman conductor told him to stay aboard and that he could get off at the Fourteenth street depot. At Fourteenth street the train did not stop, however, and the Pullman passenger advised him to jump off, as he was his last chance. He did so, and sustained a broken kneecap. In his action for damages the Pullman company was made the defendant. Judge Field dismissed the action as to it, upon the ground that it was not a common carrier, and that it had nothing whatever to do with the running or the management of the train.

**Electricity and Steam.**

Will electricity displace steam power on railways?

Those who answer this question in the affirmative regard two illustrations of the distances that can be traveled by electric roads as very significant. One example is a trip from Evanston, fourteen miles on the north of Chicago, by electric, cable and horse cars, to the end of a line twenty-three miles south of the center of the city, a total of thirty-seven and one-half miles, in four hours, at a cost of 45 cents. Another is a trip which two young women took about Boston on various lines, a total of ninety-one and three-quarter miles, in eight and three-quarter hours, at a cost of \$1.08. A shorter trip in the same vicinity is from Scollay square in Boston to Old Marblehead and back, a distance of forty-two miles, for 35 cents.

The Mexican and perennial cotton plants of the tropics, spoken of by Judge Clark, produce a fiber which deteriorates with each season, growing shorter and weaker each year, while our annual lin is always long and fine. It is the young plant that produces the elastic fiber from which is spun the thread of which lace and finer goods are made, and that is the kind of cotton wanted by the manufacturers of such goods. Perhaps the cotton acreage in the Carolinas may be reduced, but the culture of the staple as a leading crop is not likely to be abandoned.

The markets in Asia will demand more raw and manufactured cotton every year, and the greater portion must come from this country. Another point is worth considering. If the south pushes her cotton mill industry she will before many years manufacture her entire cotton crop and sell her fabrics to Europe and Asia. Under such conditions cotton will rise in price because England and other foreign powers will no longer be able to control the markets. Our mill men will be able to pay good prices for the raw material and make a good profit on their manufactured goods.

**Statehood a Remedy for Lawlessness.**

The St. Louis Republic does not believe that the existing lawlessness in the Indian Territory can be suppressed by federal troops.

Our contemporary suggests that the better plan would be to incorporate the Indian Territory with Oklahoma, and admit them as one state. Then population and capital would rush in, and the inhabitants would soon suppress lawlessness and establish order.

The suggestion is a good one. So long as Oklahoma and the Indian Territory remain under a territorial government there will be frequent outbreaks of lawlessness, and capital and enterprise will refuse to go there. The employment of federal troops to preserve order would be expensive and it would not accomplish the desired result.

Statehood is the best remedy. When these lawless territories are made a state the authorities of the new community will maintain peace and enforce the law because the new settlers will combine with the good people of the state and demand the suppression of the outlaw element at any cost.

The fact that many of the inhabitants are Indians is no obstacle. The nations in the Indian Territory are civilized, fairly well educated, and in the main they are as good citizens as their white neighbors.

Statehood will work more satisfactorily than martial law and federal troops.

**China's Last Chance.**

If Germany carries out her present intention of acting as peacemaker between Japan and China the latter country will do well to submit gracefully, pay Japan a war indemnity, and recognize the independence of Corea.

This arrangement would give Japan all that she can expect, but it would also save China from the destruction and expense that would follow a prolongation of the war.

The fact is, this is China's last chance. The events of the past few weeks make it plain that the Chinese cannot hope to hold their own against the invaders. Their officers are knavish, corrupt and incompetent. They have sold the new weapons recently purchased for their army and navy, and their soldiers are cowardly mercenaries without a spark of patriotism.

Your Uncle Adalai has not lost his vote.

Hill says the democrats are going to win.

It will be a big victory for the party and for Hill if they win in New York. Victory there means something more than the defeat of the republicans.

**EDITORIAL COMMENT.**

The tallest man in the white German army, Dr. M. M. Society, Captain Plankow, who measures according to the German way of measurement, two meters and six centimeters, or six feet nine inches. Beside this big man stands the smallest officer of the army on certain occasions,

they have claimed that they had a literature and were far advanced in science and art more than a thousand years ago. During recent years they have imported military officers from Europe to teach the latest methods of warfare.

Yet these people, 400,000,000 strong, are now suffering defeat after defeat from a little nation of only 40,000,000. It is to be hoped that Germany will induce the two nations to accept her proposition. Unlike France, England and Russia, she has no possessions in the east, and can, therefore, act in the matter with some degree of impartiality. China should accept peace on almost any terms. She is in no shape for even a defensive warfare.

**Facts About Cotton.**

In Virginia and the Carolinas just at present an interesting discussion is going on over the proposition whether it is any longer profitable to raise cotton north of the Mississippi, the price now being lower than it has been in over sixty years.

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**Facts About**

TOWN.

## NO MINCING OF WORDS

Dr. J. B. Hawthorne Was Red Hot  
Yesterday After Recent Shows.

## SAYS THEY ARE INDECENT AND VILE

Also Charged That Abandoned Wretches  
Exhibited Their Unashamed Shame  
Jumped on the Police.



The athletic scarecrows which adorn the columns of many northern papers have been shamed so to speak again this season, with the idea, in view of the prejudice, which already exists in regard to the alleged evils of football. Literature of this character takes ready root in those minds which have no practical knowledge of the sport, and the amount of indignation annually created by such means causes a considerable stir. This year, however, the men who are responsible can never be productive of any good result, but on the contrary retard the development of the real science of the game. If there were present in the game these degrading tendencies such a policy as that now conducted by the sensational newspapers is best calculated to perpetuate the evils complained of. As in everything else, errors are to be discovered, but with the rapidity they are formed or removed and the absurdity of any effort to prove an underlying principle of brutality is too flagrant to call for attention at this juncture. There is no inherent evil in football, yet there are gathering some features which are not compatible with the real spirit of the game, and unless they are eliminated bad results will

J. V. BROWN,  
Captain of the Auburn Team.

Inevitably follow. They are not, however, tendencies which operate to the degradation of the player so much as the weakening of the amateur spirit which is so essential to the game.

The most dispassionate and logical review of the Rugby game and the corruptions which have entered of late years is that prepared by Mr. Whitney for a recent number of Harper's Weekly. It is true that this able critic of athletics indulged in improbable microscopic exactions on some subjects, but in instances giving weight to the impression that it was on his head rather than on his feet. On the whole, however, it cannot be denied that there is not a very serious lesson contained in Mr. Whitney's review.

In the first place temperance is the one thing to be strictly followed by an athletic association in the selection, forming and developing of its forces, and as the tendency to run into all manner of excesses seems to be very strong. Excessive training, conducted on the present system of the lavish expenditure of money, combined with the unpardonable indifference of the college faculty, is well calculated in the end to corrupt the game with myriads of evils. The struggle for athletic supremacy has become so intense that the leaders are placed in training long before the college year opens, and for weeks prospective teams are kept at watering places at enormous expense. Much greater is the folly of such a course when the records clearly prove that scarcely any advantages are to be derived from this ante-season training. The lavish expenditure of money on the men has swelled to a proportionate size; it is now estimated that the cost of maintaining a football team for the two months during which time the game is played, has reached the enormous sum of \$250 a day. This extravagance has proportionately increased the gate charges from 50 cents and \$1 to the outrageous sum of \$2 and \$3.50. If this struggle after big game receipts is not given its proper subordinate place football will in a very short time become a money-making game; in plainer words a professional sport.

The Auburn men have a great many obstacles to contend with, but still following the rules of morality, discipline and a family predisposed to discourage athletics on general principles which belong to ages past. In justice to the faculty it may be said that opposition along this line is rapidly subsiding, with indications of an equal freedom with other colleges in the near future. In the main these difficulties act as a stimulus to the athletic management at Auburn, which is peculiarly active in developing a strong team for this season. In the selection of their coaches the different managers of the Auburn teams have shown probably more judgment than any of their rivals in the south. They have had Harvey, of Cornell, Balliet, of Princeton, and the famous Hall is giving his undivided attention to the instruction of the men. As is well known, Hall is a fine man, and for this reason he will likely develop the strongest line Auburn has ever had.

Brown, the captain of the team, has been there as guard for three years, and has been coached by some of the best football men in the country. Brown is a well-trained player and has 200 pounds to back his skill, which combined, causes the Auburn men to boast of him as the best guard in the south.

Riggs, on right end, has played in his position for four seasons with equally good showing. He weighs 185 pounds, is an aggressive player and is a decided fighter. The men who saunter around his end way to prove easy fruit and are never fond of the task. Brown and Riggs are, in all probability, the stars, but close on their heels come several more of last season's team. Only four of the old players failed to return this season; so Auburn found herself in better shape than the opening of the college than any other southern team, with the exception of Virginia and Vanderbilt, both of which were equally fortunate in this respect. The average weight is much heavier this year than it was last. For guard we find a two-hundred-and-twenty-eight pounder of considerable experience from Tulane, and center Shaffer, the same old man has adopted all the tricks learned from being coached by Hall.

The Auburn plan of training is somewhat different from that generally employed by the other southern teams. The men run four miles every morning, practice in the afternoon, and end the day's work by taking another run of two miles. Very little attention is paid to gymnastic work, and the training is almost exclusively confined to long runs and hard practice. The Auburn plan of training can be greatly improved on, but the adoption of an even "quiz" for the instruction of the men in the science of the game is a feature which should be imitated by more of our prominent teams here and the south.

The "Quiz" here and the south is better than it has ever been, and the players, one and all, wear a look of confidence which is encouraging to say the least.

Johns Hopkins went down under the largest score of the season at the hands of the University of Virginia. Seventy-six scores

were piled upon the Hopkins team with such telling effect that it is hardly probable the Baltimoreans will emerge again this season. Virginia plays great ball, consequently all the teams under the sun are bound to play, and the code-of-the-falk policy, which she invariably employs when dealing with the average southern college, Yale never sneers at the weakness of her struggling rivals; her sportsmanship is of too high a tone and her dignity of too exalted a character for juvenile conduct. Virginia is indisputably the leader in athletics, so naturally the southern colleges are now more dependent upon her for support, especially in the line of instruction. This pesky spirit should be put aside to give place to a broad athletic interest in the higher development of many sports in the south. The honor of holding the championship over an aggregation of crude football teams is a very hollow one indeed, so let Virginia better herself to increase the importance of the position she now holds with so much poise.

From all indications—the greatest advance among the teams of the second class, is that which is made by the university of Georgia. Mr. Winstone of Yale, has been in Athens for some time hard at work on the raw material he found on hand, and already it seems he is carving out a rather strong team. The great trouble with the Athens men is a chronic case of self-satisfaction, which always means inaction on the part of those afflicted. This is the true reason why the athletic inferiority comes the better it will be for the reputation of the university in this particular line. All things cannot come in a day, and it is truly gratifying to learn that the team this year will likely forge more strength than ever before in the history of athletics at the university.

The rivalry between Sewanee and Auburn is intense, but with all the war correspondence which has been carried on by the managers of the two teams it now turns out that they will hardly meet this year. Both colleges are extremely anxious for their strength to be tested, but in spite of all a slip happened and there will be no game. At first the challenges exchanged between Sewanee and Auburn savored very much of the sham of the modern duel challenge, but in justice to both institutions it seems to be the result of a misunderstanding on the part of the managers. It was understood between Manager Hall of Sewanee and Manager Rigg of Auburn that November 30th was the most convenient date for both parties, but nothing was definitely settled. At this stage of the correspondence the manager of the Vanderbilt team began to bring into play his persuasive powers upon Mr. Rigg to give the Nashville team the 3d of November and let Sewanee have the 10th. The manager of the Auburn team very unwisely agreed to this request without consulting the Sewanee manager, as it turned out that the 3d was the only available date Sewanee had.

The Sewanee team, from all reports, is composed of men whose average is superior to that of last year, and for this reason the team work of the supporters of the purity is vastly better than the team of 1886. The management has definitely arranged eight games and has several more under consideration, if time will permit working them in.

Princeton and Yale, in their disagreement over the proposed change of date, were of the opinion that the two new dates could not be equaled to the antics of a pair of fellies in a night skirmish. A question on any subject could hardly be raised without strong points being brought out on both sides, and in this instance seem to be innumerable, but on the whole Princeton occupies the more easy position. The Daily Princetonian in presenting the claims of the New Jersey men and supporting the established date says:

"The reasons why Princeton should not concur in Yale's proposal, should not insist on their own, are these: That suggests themselves are: First, the Thanksgiving Day game is in the year's programme of events; second, it is a holiday and by far the most convenient date for many years. Yale has played Harvard and Princeton within a week, but never before did it seem too great a strain, although it was effected in 1885 by Princeton in 1886 by Harvard. Yale is away from both in 1891 and 1892; why when defeat in 1890?"

The reasons why Yale should not insist on this difference are as follows: After Princeton's victory last Thanksgiving Day expressed a decision never again to play Harvard and Princeton. To this Harvard would not consent, as her five years' agreement with Yale is still in force, this being its last year. Daffied in this,

WILLIAM RIGGS,  
Manager of the Auburn Team.

Yale is now trying to change the date of the Princeton game. Yale's only reason for this so far as we know, is to avoid playing the two games within a week."

In referring this argument we must cut out only two points worth considering and they are: the disadvantages of playing so soon after the Harvard game, and secondly, the demoralizing effects of playing on a holiday in a city like New York, where thousands of people congregate whose very presence breeds evil. The worst element of the city hosts is the third class wearing either the Princeton or Yale colors, and their mingling with the students exert a bad influence. Yale's position is not in accord with good form, but undeniably it is in keeping with good morals.

Harvard is learning a dismal lesson from her new system of training, as introduced by Captain Emmons. The crimson men are in bad luck, and so far the injuries have been: three broken collar bones, one broken leg, one splintered rib, one twisted jaw, one set of teeth knocked out, one twisted leg producing water on the knee, three sprained ankles, and describe such an unusual number of accidents to the introduction of the Lathrop system of training, which keeps the men underworked rather than over-worked.

The most remarkable game of the season so far was the one between Auburn and Princeton, on the 2d, in which the former team displayed more strength and skill than has been exhibited by the Ithica men almost since they have been playing. The score stood 12 to 4 in favor of the "Tigers," but it can hardly be said that this result reflected on the strength of the champion.

JOHN YOUNG GARLINGTON.

A Card, from Mr. Dooley.  
Atlanta, Ga., October 28, 1894.—Editor Constitution.—Refuse to be taken by the public of a lithograph used by Hoyt's "A Black Sheep" company. I would like to make the following statement:

Some years ago Mr. DeGrove instructed me that I should be careful and not post any paper which could offend any one. I have tried to carry out these orders to the letter,

but it seems that I have failed in the case of Hoyt's "A Black Sheep."

On the arrival of the agent of the company, I received him in the most matter-of-fact manner and invited him to dispense to the best advantage. To my surprise I learned through the press that there was serious objection to one of the lithographs, "the lady in blue." Had I known that such was the case, I would not have posted the lithograph.

On the opening night "the lady in blue," appeared on the stage in the exact costume, etc., as represented in the print pasted on the wall. The Grand Opera House was crowded and the audience composed of some of the best citizens of Atlanta, the "lady in blue" was a success.

Mr. Hoyt is known the country over as one of the most successful of playwriters,

and is also master of the Kresge, Camp-

ing, and St. Paul companies, and I suppose would be the last man to offend the public by displaying anything indecent.

Our share of blame cannot be denied, the picture which has called for so much talk, I think to the man or woman who painted it.

In conclusion, I would say that I am and always have been a law-abiding citizen and would be the last in doing anything which would offend the public. My own idea might be. This matter was agitated some time ago in the city of St. Paul, and the manager of the theater had to take the picture off the chairs in the theater and by covering the posters the same way. I would not do anything of that kind, and hope that I will be able to conduct my business in a manner to offend no one.

M. J. DOOLEY,  
Bill Foster.

Held by the Enemy.

If you are held by the enemy, remember him and his foot, for he will be your

enemy, and he will be your

**THE BRAKES ARE OFF!****The Silver Brake,  
The Labor Brake  
AND THE  
Tariif Brake are off.**

There's much lost time to be made up, so let the business train start. Here we are with a magnificent stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, which will be sold cheaper than ever before. There is an indefinable something about our suits this fall which strikes the eye and attracts attention. If you are looking for Clothing for yourself and boys, Overcoats, Underwear or anything in our line, call us at your earliest opportunity. We also keep Hart's Union made Pants and Overalls, inexorably known to all railroad men for their strength and durability.

JOS. B. CALDWELL,  
9 Whitehall St.

Oct 24 - 1 mo

**ABE FRY,**

I will sell out my entire stock of Diamonds and Watches at and below cost, on account of going out of the jewelry business on January 1st. I will sell you any watch 25 per cent less than any other house, get their prices and then mine for so much less. Diamonds 33 pe cent less than anywhere. I carry the largest stock in the city, and have sold more than any two houses in the city.

**ABE FRY.**  
4 PEACHTREE ST.

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**Britannica**

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**NOT IN THE FIELD.**

Solicitor L. W. Thomas Does Not Seek to Be Reappointed.

**HE IS INTERVIEWED ON THE SITUATION**

And Says That a New Jail Is Needed and the City Hall and Courthouse Ought to Be Combined.

Mr. Lewis W. Thomas will not be a candidate for reappointment to the office which now holds as the solicitor of the city court.

This announcement comes direct from Mr. Thomas. It will be received with regret by the many friends of the solicitor who have entertained the hope that he would permit his name to go before the governor in connection with the high office which he has filled with such ability. His decision, however, is final and after the expiration of his term he will enter into the active practice of his profession.

**Solicitor Thomas Interviewed.**

A reporter for The Constitution called to see Mr. Thomas yesterday afternoon. At the head of the stairs leading up from No. 574 Peachtree street, the courtroom and chambers of Judge Westmoreland are found to the right and the offices of the solicitor of the criminal court to the left. As the reporter walked into these well appointed and well furnished rooms of the solicitor, the latter was busy at his desk drawing up indictments and preparing the business for the November term.

"This court is different from what it used to be," said Mr. Thomas. "When there were only four terms at which misdemeanors could be tried—term every three months. Now we have twelve terms—each calendar month being a term. Besides this, the court is open to receive cases. This court relieves the county of a great expense in the way of jail fees, as all parties are speedily tried. Today we are up with all bond cases and all jail cases."

"This court makes and keeps up the county's chain gang, which averages, I expect, 300 convicts. Nearly all of the roads in the county are being made and are kept up by this chain gang."

"What do you think of the judicial system of the country?"

"The criminal business, in my opinion, should be divorced from the civil. No judge should be compelled to try civil cases one day and criminal the next. In large cities this is not done. There ought to be a separate court for criminal cases. This court should try both felonies and misdemeanors. It ought to be in session every day if necessary, and the judge should be paid a salary commensurate with his labors. To have this court would necessitate a change in the constitution—at least this has been the opinion of members of past legislatures who have looked into it."

**Improvement Needed.**

"Then, sir, we need a larger and better courthouse and jail. The accommodations are inadequate. The jail is a public disgrace. I never go there if I can help it. When I do I lose my appetite for days to come. What the county and city ought to do is to build a courthouse and jail together, so that when a busy man has to go to either he can go directly from one to the other without losing time and money. Besides, there is no room in one building. It will save time and money. Besides, they can build a much finer and more useful building by combining than if they built separately."

"The time is very opportune now for this to be done, because the city has no city hall, but has to rent, and the county will be compelled to pay rent. It is time to begin a great while looking to better court accommodations. The thing to do, it strikes me, is for the county and city to buy some good square—the whole of it—so that the building could be surrounded by streets on every side and build a handsome building.

"They can do this cheaply and get a better building than if they built separately. Take Philadelphia. You can't find a handsomer public building anywhere than this one, and it is a joint building, surrounded by streets on each side. A building of this kind should be so arranged that a prison van could be driven inside, so that prisoners could be brought back and forth without being gazed at by the public. This is one thing that ought to be looked after in our country—that is taking prisoners back and forth from jail to the courtroom. We ought to have a prison van and not march them through the streets."

"What about a reformatory?"

"It is one of the crying needs of the state. The friends of improvement have to have passed a bill establishing a reformatory or home of correction for juvenile offenders under fifteen years. I am too full of the subject to attempt to give you my views on it, because it would take too long and take too much space."

**No in the Field.**

"When does your term of office as solicitor expire?"

"On February 23, 1896. The custom seems to be to have the term of office run this far a long time ahead. I don't know why, unless aspirants are afraid that it won't keep, it being the impression with them that it is a good thing. Governor Northern appointed me a long time ahead because there were only biennial sessions of the legislature, and he wanted his appointees to be in the state during the time of session. This party does not now exist, as we have annual sessions."

"Do you intend to apply for reappointment under Governor Atkinson?"

"No. I do not."

**What His Friends Say.**

One of the leading members of the Atlanta bar, speaking of Mr. Thomas's refusal to become a candidate for the office of solicitor of the city court, said: "As an attorney, Mr. Thomas has been diligent and impartial. Without abusing the offender he has prosecuted the offense without regard to the person accused. The highest and the lowest have received equal treatment at his hands, and the state has been well represented in having its laws fearlessly enforced against evil doers. His administration has been characterized by strictness and severity, and he has such an adjustment of the business of the court that they could be accommodated without impairment of the court's business."

"Should Mr. Thomas desire the office again, he would obtain the endorsement of the bar. He has already received the approval which a faithful discharge of duty always exacts from lawyers. Probably as soon as he has secured the endorsement of his part, as he was one of the most enthusiastic workers for General Evans, who has long been a friend of his family and was his pastor for years. It is entirely seemly, in view of this fact, and the further desire on his part to return to the general practice of the law, he should not again seek the position to a gentleman whom election he opposed in behalf of General Evans."

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several other members of the Atlanta bar. Either of the gentlemen named would fill the office acceptably and Governor Atkinson would not be censured if the plum should fall into the lap of any one of them.

**A FAMOUS PRODUCTION.**

For the First Time "1492" Will Be Seen at Atlanta Tonight.

At the Grand theater Rice's surprise party in "1492" will be the grand opening of the new season of seats which opened Friday, promises one of the most brilliant as well as one of the largest houses of the season.

This attraction is under the management of Klaw & Erlanger, whose names are a guarantee of a magnificent production. The entertainment will be presented here with the same careful and pains-taking metropoli that has characterized its long metropolitan runs and will be embellished with all the environment of scenic, calcium, electrical and mechanical accessories and aids by the company's own orchestra of skilled musicians, which is of itself an ensemble of perfect smooth and even performance. The company numbers over one hundred members which is a statement that can be strictly relied upon and is without doubt today the greatest organization touring the country. A special car is required to transfer the paraphernalia. The electrical effects will be something wonderful, large electric light globes will be carried to the stage, and gas jets will furnish current to the five hundred incandescent lamps which will be used in the production tonight.

The following is taken from The Roanoke Times, October 26th:

"The audience that gathered at the Academy of Music last night to witness the performance of '1492' were one of the largest and most brilliant that have ever graced this handsome theater. There were but few vacant seats on the lower floor, while the two galleries were crowded; many persons standing in the aisles. It was also an appreciative audience and the many good things in the performance were liberally applauded. Notwithstanding the effects of a few scenes, the audience was won over to the production at a great rate."

It was present and it can truly be said that not an incident occurred to shock the most modest one there. The stage was one continuous kaleidoscope of beautiful costumes and handsome women. The acting was first-class and the singing and dancing su-

perior."

The engagement will be for three performances, including a matinee this afternoon.

**Prince Hal and Faistaff.**

The revival of "Henry IV," by the celebrated M. C. Williams, will be given at the Georgia road, spoke of the benefits of the reading room. He said all the best railroad periodicals are to be found in the room and a railroad man can keep himself well informed as to progress in railroad and shipping. The man who reads is the best man for the company, and is the man who gets to the front.

Mr. J. H. Latimer spoke of the excellent work of the Ladies' Auxiliary, composed of the lady members of the railroad men's families.

M. H. Mahan spoke of the railroad Young Men's Christian Association as a place of resort as opposed to the other places of resort. He pointed to the many beautiful places of the city and the many homes provided by the association.

Mr. C. W. Legerton, conductor on the Southern railway, spoke of the benefits of the reading room. He said all the best railroad periodicals are to be found in the room and a railroad man can keep himself well informed as to progress in railroad and shipping. The man who reads is the best man for the company, and is the man who gets to the front.

Mr. H. O. Teast fireman on the Western and Atlantic road, said: "If there is any bath after a long run it is a good bath and this is the place to find good clean bathing facilities and plenty of hot water, soap and towels. Good baths make better men."

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Mr. J. E. Jackson, a switchman on the Central road, said: "A railroad man is benefited every day by the association. I find myself more moral, because instead of being on the streets, spending my money I spend my time at the union. I am helped morally because I am brought in contact with good men. I am benefited physically by the baths, and intellectually by the good books and papers."

While the characters of Prince Hal and Faistaff have been the chief interest in the theater, the interest has always centered in the comedy of Sir John Faistaff, which has often been made the star of the theater. James Faistaff was the last Faistaff in this country, and that was nearly thirty years ago. Louis James has struck the key note to the character, and is said to be the jolliest knight. He is undoubtedly suited to the role by nature and by nature to the role. Mr. Wards plays the rollicking Principe Hal, and Mrs. Ward is the charming Faistaff. She played the same character in the last famous dramatic festival at Cincinnati, when John Jack was the Faistaff and Thomas the Prince.

The production is played in every detail, the scenery, costumes and stage furniture being especially attractive and appropriate.

**THE SEIDL FESTIVAL.**

It Will Be the Great Musical Event of the Year.

The Seidl festival will mark an era in the musical development of Atlanta. The festival will be the most elaborate musical affair ever held in the city, and the music will be of the highest quality.

It is the desire of the festival committee that the building could be surrounded by streets on every side and build a handsome building.

They can do this cheaply and get a better building than if they built separately. Take Philadelphia. You can't find a handsomer public building anywhere than this one, and it is a joint building, surrounded by streets on each side. A building of this kind should be so arranged that a prison van could be driven inside, so that prisoners could be brought back and forth without being gazed at by the public. This is one thing that ought to be looked after in our country—that is taking prisoners back and forth from jail to the courtroom. We ought to have a prison van and not march them through the streets."

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**A NOTABLE AFFAIR.**

The Opening of the R. R. Branch of the Y. M. C. A.

**ENCOURAGING SPEECHES WERE MADE**

The New Home of the Railroad Branch Is Beautifully Fitted Up by the Leading Members.

A striking illustration of the disposition of the railroad men of our times to self-improvement was witnessed at the opening exercises of the new rooms of the railroad department of the Young Men's Christian Association.

The railroad men bore a remarkable resemblance to those of many years ago, when general wickedness was rapidly being wiped out. Today our railroad men are reaching out for those things which tend to the building up of character and higher intelligence, and their moral standing will compare favorably with that of any other class of men.

Mr. John W. Humphries, chief conductor of the Order of Railway Conductors, in the course of his remarks said: "This organization is of great value to the railroad man and to the railroad companies as well. It makes better husbands, better fathers, better sons and better railroad men. There is nothing like a railroad man should be to a railroad man." This organization was planted when we place where a railroad man could spend his time except in places where all the influences were evil. The railroad men of Atlanta ought to be proud to aid in sustaining this institution."

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## ON HIS WAY SOUTH.

Hermann Warszawski, a Converted Hebrew, Coming to This City.

### HOW HE WAS CONVERTED IN POLAND.

His Family One of Great Wealth—His Wife Has Since Embraced the Christian Religion—His New York Church.

A converted Hebrew is on his way to this city for the purpose of holding a religious meeting. He is expected to reach Atlanta during the month of November or in the early part of the month following.

The name of this distinguished missionary—for such is the character of his work—is Hermann Warszawski, pronounced "Var-savski." He preaches every Saturday afternoon to a large congregation of Hebrews in New York city and the statement is made that quite a large number have been converted under his preaching. His services are held in DeWitt Memorial church, which is located in the Jewish portion of the city, and the Hebrew missionary is a member of Dr. John Hall's church on Fifth avenue. No preacher in the metropolis has created a greater sensation by the character of his preaching and every Saturday afternoon brings to his church an over-flowing congregation.

He has been in the ministry for only four years and the story of his conversion and subsequent adventures is one of the most thrilling ever narrated.

#### Story of His Life.

In view of his approaching visit to this city an account of his conversion, which occurred in 1888, will be interesting.

The young missionary—for he is still under thirty—was born in 1855 in the city of Warsaw. His father, who is still living, is a wealthy merchant of Poland and his mother a member of one of the leading rabbinical families of Europe. He was educated for the priesthood and his early life was devoted to study and preparation.

After finishing his studies he married a rich Jewess, the daughter of a banker and property owner in Poland, and lived in the enjoyment of every comfort. He began to preach in the synagogues adjacent to the residence of his father-in-law, and his doubts overshadowed his mind and his heart was not in his ministry. While on a visit to Breslau, several miles from his native city, he decided to enter a Christian church and hear what they had to say about the Messiah. It was announced on a placard in front of the door that Rev. Daniel Edward, the Scotch missionary to the Jews, was preaching.

Hermann Warszawski was deeply affected by the sermon and after the close of the service he held a lengthy conversation with the aged missionary. For nearly three hours they discussed the doctrines of Christianity, but the young Hebrew was firmly convinced that he would never embrace the Christian religion. He began to read the New Testament, however, and continued to visit Dr. Edward, refusing to return to Warsaw. Finally, on October 20, 1888, he accepted the new faith and was baptized. As soon as the members of his family learned of his conversion efforts were made to bring him back to Poland, but, anticipating their designs, he fled to Scotland.

For six months he remained in Edinburgh after which he sailed for America. His wife has since joined him in the embrace of Christianity, but his children are still in his father's possession.

#### How His Work Has Grown.

In a recent interview regarding his work in New York city, Mr. Warszawski said:

"I began to invite my brethren to a Saturday afternoon meeting, but after a short time I had to open a second meeting during the week, and then a third. From a small attendance of only sixteen at the first meeting the number has grown to hundreds of thousands.

The largest number of gospel souls

Their singing makes great impression upon the congregation. At 3 o'clock it formally opens the meeting by a few hearty words of welcome to the newcomers, and announces the subject of my sermon, making it clearly understood that I am going to preach Jesus the Messiah, and after reading a passage from the New Testament I go up on the platform and begin to speak, then read a passage from the Old Testament, on which I base my sermon. The attention of the congregation as the sermon proceeds is wonderful, and from many a true Israelite tears can be seen as the sufferings of the Savior are described.

Closing the sermon with a prayer I invite all those who have been touched by the truth of the message to meet me in the hall adjoining the church."

In addition to his preaching the missionary makes it a point to visit among the poor and needy and as far as possible to alleviate their distresses. A home for "persecuted Jews and inquirers" is located on Park street, and is open to all who seek shelter there.

At first Clerk Woodward was unable to understand the telegram, but a second reading indicated that an invitation had been extended the mayor and members of council by the fair to visit Macon Monday. The invitation, however, never reached Mayor Goodwin.

Quite a number of the members will leave this morning on the Central for Macon and will pass the day in looking over what is said to be the best show the Central City has ever presented. Mayor Goodwin, however, will not be able to go on account of pressing business engagements.

In addition to the members of the general council and the city hall officials who will run down this morning, there is a large delegation of Atlantans. Mr. Jerry Lynch, the well-known tailor, who rarely leaves his place of business, and Mr. Charley Hines, the well-known gun store man, will be two of the crew leaving this morning and that they will have a happy time while in the Central City all who know them predict with safety of having the pleasure of their company.

That the fair is one of the best Macon has ever presented is vouched for by every one who has been down to Macon and the large crowds which go out daily are well entertained.

"I have been going to the Macon fair for years," said Mr. William Kirsch, of The Constitution, "and I have never seen one so good as this year. In fact, there are a few more shows put on than in all the country than the one now in progress in Macon and every day it draws large crowds. The truth of the business is Macon never had better crowds than she is having now and those who go out come back well pleased with what they see. I was down there several days last week and was surprised at the large attendance. That attendance is due to the people from all sections of the state. I know people from the state and every day see faces from all sections. Atlanta has sent in a large delegation, but this week Macon expects Atlanta to send more than ever before. Atlantians can go a long way further and see worse shows than the Dixie fair."

At that moment he was struck with fearful force by an incoming car, the line being doubled tracked at that point.

He was knocked a considerable distance, and when picked up was found to be unconscious. He was taken to his home and was visited by Dr. H. C. Duforth, the Conductor's physician. Dr. Duforth was very much bruised about the face; his lips were badly cut and his eyes were swollen to such an extent that the doctors were fearful that they had been put out, which, however, was not the case. The back of his head was also badly bruised and during yesterday the doctor had symptoms of concussion of the brain, but last night he was resting well. Dr. Duforth was called late in the afternoon, and with his hands laid up for some time, but that his injuries were not of serious a nature as was at first thought. Dr. Duforth has an office at 21 Marietta street and is a physician well known throughout the city.

**HIT BY A STREET CAR.**

Dr. Dickson Steps in Front of a Car and Is Hurt.

John Dickson Saturday night about 7 o'clock was hurt by a street car and is now lying at his home on McDaniel street in a serious condition.

The doctor had boarded a Whitehall street car and was proceeding on his way home when upon reaching McDaniel street, stepped from the outgoing car, alighting upon the opposite track.

At that moment he was struck with fearful force by an incoming car, the line being doubled tracked at that point.

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Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder  
World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

## BACON TONIGHT.

The Major Will Speak Upon the Issues of the Day,

### IN THE HALL OF THE HOUSE

Sunday Was a Quiet Day in State Politics The Elections of Judges and So-Hoitors Today.

Major A. O. Bacon will address the members of the legislature and the public generally at the half of the house of representatives tonight.

Half-past 8 o'clock is the hour set for the speaking, and that the distinguished Georgian will be greeted by a large audience goes without saying.

The belief has become very general that Major Bacon is to be the next senator to represent Georgia in the congress of the United States and those who are opposed to him, as well as those who are with him, concede his eminent ability. Every

—The teachers and pupils of Fair street school desire to express their thanks to all who in any way contributed to the success of this entertainment, and to the benefit of the children's warf of the Grady hospital. Thanks are especially due to those clever artists, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Pearson, Miss Annie Terry, Mr. Charles Price, Mr. John Chapman and the Atlanta Sextet, for choice musical selections, and to Miss Passmore, Professor Shepard and Mr. and Mrs. Person for delightful compositions. We would also express our sense of obligation to the Atlanta Business university for the use of their hall, and for other courtesies extended to us by Messrs. Phillips & Crew for the use of the piano, and to The Constitution and The Journal for notices in their columns.

"I wish to correct the statement," said Hon. Richard Johnson, yesterday, "that I am an applicant for the position of factor of the courthouse. I am not an applicant in any sense of the word, and have not authorized the use of my name. I want to see Seab Oborn's boy appointed and will do all I can to help him."

—A telegram, received yesterday, from Chief Joyner, states that he is in New York. He was at a fire and saw twenty-five companies turn out. The chief wires that he will leave for Boston on Monday.

G. S. Courtney, of No. 1 hook and ladder company, still holds the gold medal for saving his record for last week was 24, which is the best for that week. His previous record was 24.

Nine prisoners convicted in the different courts during the past week were sent to the public works Saturday to serve their sentences.

Mrs. Dr. S. H. Lindsay, who died Saturday, was buried at Westview cemetery yesterday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Services were held at the residence, No. 19 Haynes street. The following gentlemen, all her nephews, acted as pallbearers: Messrs. C. L. Branam, C. D. Stewart, Fletcher Stewart, Charles Tidwell, Victor McCowan and Perrino Carroll.

The many friends of Mr. William Stubbs, of Fairburn, will be pained to learn of his serious illness.

This will be the second of the speeches from senatorial candidates, and as the major seems to have the call, it will probably be the most interesting.

#### A Quiet Sunday.

It was a quiet day about the Kimball, where all of the candidates have headquarters. A large number of members went to their hosts' admires here in Atlanta will endeavor—so many of them as may be able—to get in to hear him.

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**TODAY IN THE Legislature.**

Today the election of judges and solicitors general will take place before the legislature. Of course this is merely a formal affair, as the caucus nominees will receive the full democratic vote. Whether the populists will make counter nominations or not they do not themselves seem to know.

It will be Governor Atkinson's first day in office. He will have to devote considerable attention, for a few days at least, to the applicants for office, but has announced that he would consider none of them until after today.

The appointments announced for the executive office meet with general endorsement. All the candidates have headquarters. The friends of Captain "Tip" Harrison regret that he is not to remain, but it is natural that the new governor should desire to have in this position—the closest to him—one of his warm personal friends, and certainly if he had searched over Georgia with the proverbial fine-tooth comb he couldn't have found a man who would more thoroughly meet all the requirements than Hon. Richard Johnson. An able lawyer, a thorough business man, a man of experience in state affairs and one of the best fellows in the world—that is "Dick" Johnson.

Another appointment announced is that of Richard Heard to be porter for the executive department in place of Sam Steele. Heard is a well-known negro teacher of Negroes and was with Colonel Atkinson when he was speaker.

**WILL TAKE IN MACON.**

**Mayor Goodwin and the Council Invited to the Fair.**

City Clerk Wheeler left Saturday night received a telegram from Macon asking how many members of the general council would attend the Dixie fair Monday.

At first Clerk Woodward was unable to understand the telegram, but a second reading indicated that an invitation had been extended the mayor and members of council by the fair to visit Macon Monday. The invitation, however, never reached Mayor Goodwin.

Quite a number of the members will leave this morning on the Central for Macon and will pass the day in looking over what is said to be the best show the Central City has ever presented. Mayor Goodwin, however, will not be able to go on account of pressing business engagements.

In addition to the members of the general council and the city hall officials who will run down this morning, there is a large delegation of Atlantans. Mr. Jerry Lynch, the well-known tailor, who rarely leaves his place of business, and Mr. Charley Hines, the well-known gun store man, will be two of the crew leaving this morning and that they will have a happy time while in the Central City all who know them predict with safety of having the pleasure of their company.

That the fair is one of the best Macon has ever presented is vouched for by every one who has been down to Macon and the large crowds which go out daily are well entertained.

"I have been going to the Macon fair for years," said Mr. William Kirsch, of The Constitution, "and I have never seen one so good as this year. In fact, there are a few more shows put on than in all the country than the one now in progress in Macon and every day it draws large crowds. The truth of the business is Macon never had better crowds than she is having now and those who go out come back well pleased with what they see. I was down there several days last week and was surprised at the large attendance. That attendance is due to the people from all sections of the state. I know people from the state and every day see faces from all sections. Atlanta has sent in a large delegation, but this week Macon expects Atlanta to send more than ever before. Atlantians can go a long way further and see worse shows than the Dixie fair."

At that moment he was struck with fearful force by an incoming car, the line being doubled tracked at that point.

He was knocked a considerable distance, and when picked up was found to be unconscious. He was taken to his home and was visited by Dr. H. C. Duforth, the Conductor's physician. Dr. Duforth was

very much bruised about the face; his lips were badly cut and his eyes were swollen to such an extent that the doctors were

fearful that they had been put out, which, however, was not the case. The back of his head was also badly bruised and during yesterday the doctor had symptoms of con-

cussion of the brain, but last night he was resting well. Dr. Duforth was called late in the afternoon, and with his hands laid up for some time, but that his injuries were not of serious a nature as was at first thought. Dr. Duforth has an office at 21 Marietta street and is a physician well known throughout the city.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder  
World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

## IN THE LOCAL FIELD.

Short Stories of E. N. Happenings Gathered from Many Sources.

### THE CITY BRIEFLY MIRRORED

Items from Courts, Police, Industry, Politics, the Churches and Other Departments—Life in a Large City.

Constable John C. Rashay has resigned his office with Judge A. M. Perkins' court to accept a position with the firm of Rhodes, Snook & Haverty Furniture Company. Mr. Rashay was for a long time connected with the firm of P. H. Snook & Son as collector, where he made many friends by his courteous and gentlemanly manner who will be glad to see him back to the new firm.

The usual Sunday quietude at the Fulton county jail was broken yesterday morning by the United States revenue prisoners endeavoring to escape, one of them being successful.

The moonshiners prisoners are allowed the freedom of the jail yard during the day, and about 8 o'clock yesterday morning George Beavers and Tom Kennedy, two inmates of Uncle Sam's department, saw an opportunity to depart from their disagreeable surroundings by prying off the gate and lock from a door leading from the jail yard proper to the garden on the Fair street side of the grounds.

They secured an old broomstick and forced the hasp, staple and lock from the door, and entered the garden, which is enclosed by a fence at least twelve feet high.

Once tempted by the air of freedom, twelve feet of fence is not much of an obstacle to an escaping prisoner, and the two men lost no time in finding a plank long enough to enable them to climb to the top, which they did in short order.

Kennedy was up first and it being early morning the people were sleeping in their houses. The two men crept up the fence top to the sidewalk, unobserved except by a nearby storekeeper. The storekeeper says that the escaping prisoner walked off very leisurely, as if he was not hurt by the fall down Fair street and across from the jail to Hunter, back of the jail. Reaching the alley he turned and increased his pace, passing toward Hunter, strumming his guitar and singing a popular song.

He reached the top of the fence without being noticed, and was soon discovered by the surprised jailers, with the above result.

Beavers is from Cherokee county and was serving out a two month sentence, which would have expired on November 30th had he not tried to escape. He reached the top of the fence without difficulty and failing to take time to look down to see if anyone was following him, leaped over the sidewalk almost right into the arms of Captain W. A. Houston, station keeper, who happened to be passing at that moment. The jailer took him to the office of the official and returned to the surprised jailers, with the above result.

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## IS STILL A BABE.

A Young Alabama Woman Nineteen Years of Age.

CEASED GROWING WHEN 3 MONTHS OLD

And Now Lives on Baby Food—Is Healthy but Has Never Walked.—A Strange Case of Lack of Development.

ANNISTON, Ala., October 21.—(Special.)—There was at the Oxford hotel for several hours Friday a young woman, nineteen years old, whose age seemed nearer that of a four-year-old child than what it really is.

The young lady's name is Miss Mary Washington Butler, and she is the eldest of six children born to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Butler, whose home has been in Philadelphia. They were en route to Stettin's, Shelby county, where the will reside, the father, and those waiting in Oxford for the train, which was to take them to their new home. The girl, referred to as "the baby," was born January 6, 1875, and about eight months, her father said, grew rapidly, like other children, but at that time growth and development, both physical and mental, ceased. Mr. Butler said he consulted with the most eminent physicians and medical scientists in the country but to no effect. The case was one which puzzled them all; not one was able to help the unfortunate child. Many conflicting theories were presented.

The child, at birth, was an unusually healthy and well-developed baby, and for the first eight months showed signs of the usual development in childhood. There was no lack of growth, no lack of appetite or anything else that could, for a moment, make either of the parents or any medical attendant doubt that the child was natural and healthy in all respects. Indeed in health and appetite she has never given any trouble. She seems except in the matter of eyesight, to enjoy all the senses. One of her eyes has partially given away and the child shows a desire to use the left eye more than the right one.

The first intimation that the family ever had of the baby's lack of development was when it was born. At the end of the first year of its existence, when it was about a year old, the little one made no attempt to walk or even to crawl. The mother, on observing this, at once consulted several doctors, all of whom made examinations, but failed to discover any fault in the child's development. Some of the doctors said the little one would, in a few years or probably in a few months, attain the full strength of energy.

Time went on and yet no development took place in the child's peculiar state. As it grew older it drew to a close the parents became very anxious. A host of physicians were again and again consulted, but all failed to come to any direct conclusion. Doctors and dentists innumerable were visited and consulted, but none avail in giving the child renewed vigor. Some pronounced the child only backward and half dead, others only crippled, assuring her that in due time the little one would make up for lost moments. Even at the age of five years one doctor said the little one would never walk.

At this time the parents consulted Dr. Edward C. St. John, of New York, who advised the parents to get the child to Atlanta, and from the dear old hills of Georgia to try this land of the Great Divide, and on

gins to look forward for health and peace.

It is a well-known fact that the mountains of glorious surprises. It is our own country—this land of the great divide, and on every crested peak is the touch of God's own hand.

EMMA MOFFETT TYNG.

and incomes. Following the quiet flow of the Arkansas this train runs between two massive pillars of granite three thousand feet high. There is room for the railroad bed of track, clinging to the base of the cliff ridge, and winding height there is a narrow patch of blue sky, looking and careening across it the wild fish-hawks are balancing for descent. It is noon, and the sun is now in the upper region of the Arkansas, and then the road leading upward still shows the snow-cov-

ering. Along the highway the road goes southward. One is on the way to Leadville, the greatest mining camp of the world under the sun.

The sun is low, and the air is a luxury to breathe the frosty air, and the smile from the little station across the open plain with the snow-clad ranges still in

and white in the moonlight, wakes all the sentiment in one's nature. There is a sense of distance, of faraway places, and yet a thrill of gratitude that the privilege of life is given to one in so great and glo-

I wish there were space to tell of the descent into the "Little Johnnie," the great gold mine that has, in the last year brought in over \$1,000,000 worth of gold. The lead when despair had settled upon her after the closing of her silver mines more than a year ago. Down a shaft of five hundred feet, through the hillsides, canals, avenues and railroads and pumps and pumps and candles, electric lights and signals, and the low, ringing tones of the dynamite blasting in the earth, often causing the floor to tremble a bit, but Mr. Campion, chief owner of the mine, is in charge and the signal and safety. But the miners have been made great claims for saving the country and relieving the panic. It should be done, and that the money may be used in measure by the money of the country banks on deposit with them. The eastern roads, which would be the best, have sheltered themselves under the clearing house issues and shall not let the country banks down. The amount which the country banks have sounded for the hoist of the cage and one goes up to the top of two hundred feet, and the bright daylight is a welcome sight. The "Little Johnnie" output is an average of one hundred and twenty tons of ore a day, with an assay of \$60 to \$70 per ton.

From Leadville one crosses the northern divide over Tennessee pass, and descending the canyon of the Grand River, a main tributary of the Colorado.

There are no words in the language to picture the grandeur of this canyon with the majesty of cliff and crag on either side.

Thrown together by every giant force at nature's command seems to have been at work when those mountains and basins fell into position.

And over all the mountains, the brilliant crimson and yellow of autumn in each shrub and clinging vine and stone, while the quiet river moves peacefully westward.

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In Cut Glass, Solid Silver and Fancy Goods. We send goods on selection. Write to us before you buy. We also engrave wedding invitations and visiting cards. Send for our samples.

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write to us for new quotations—of much interest to you—don't delay.

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**OPIUM** and Whiskey Habit cured at home without pain. Book of part-takers sent FREE.  
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ARRIVING DAILY.**

Some just in are:

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The C. J. Kamper Grocery Co.,  
390 and 392 Peachtree Street.  
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**Low Rates to the Macon Fair**  
\$3.18 Round Trip via Southern Railway. 15 miles the shortest and quickest route. Lands passengers within one block of the Fair Grounds. Tickets now on sale at the Kimball House corner and Union Depot. Observation chair cars without extra charge. See that you get the best and purchase your tickets via the short line.

**CARR ON TRIAL.**

**The Case of Captain King's Slayer to Be Called Tomorrow Morning.**

**WILL ENTER THE PLEA OF LUNACY.**

John Carr and Bailey Will Also Be Brought Up for Trial—The Young Floridian Still Remains in Jail.

This morning, for the first time in two months, the doors of Fulton county jail will be thrown open to Alex Carr.

With John Carr, his brother, and Bailey, charged with being accessory, he will be led to the courtroom to be tried for his life.

In appearance Alex Carr will resemble the wildest lunatic. He will gaze around with a vacant look and he will not be the slightest notice of the crowd. The most stirring scenes will not change the rigid expression of his pallid countenance. He will sit there and rub his hands together and sway backward and forth in his chair just as he has been doing for the last six weeks in the dingy little jail cell. Bailey will seem rather cheerful and hopeful. John Carr will wear a confident air.

There is no doubt whatever but a plea of lunacy will be entered for Alex Carr, and that it will be strongly fought.

Saturday afternoon he was closeted for consultation with his attorney, Mr. Ruben Arnold; that is, he was called into a room in the front part of the jail with his brother, where they remained for half an hour.

It was necessary for Carr to be led. Some one told him to go through the office of the jailer to the front room. He glared around and began to totter in the opposite direction, when he was caught and carried forward. He was directed back to his cell in the same way.

When the prisoners had gone out, their attendants went and took his seat on the office desk.

"That fellow's as crazy as a bedbug," said the lawyer, speaking of Alex Carr. "There is no doubt about it in the world. He is a true lunatic. I thoroughly believe it."

Mr. Arnold said that the defense would introduce startling testimony. "It will be something unexpected," he said, "and we will show facts that no one has ever heard of," he added, with a significant smile.

What the sensational testimony was the attorney would not state, but he intimated that he was prepared to spring something entirely unlooked for.

To all appearances the slayer of Captain H. O. King has not the vaguest idea that his trial is at hand. While the other two discuss the case and their prospects, he sits in the corner and croons, talking all the while about killing snakes and running from police.

The approaching trial has caused excitement among the rest of the inmates. Will Myers and McDonald were discussing it jovially yesterday afternoon.

"Alex Carr to the bat: Myers on deck and McDonald to follow," said Myers, dropping into the parlance of the diamond.

"An' if they don't look sharp," added McDonald, "Alex' goin' to steal second on 'em."

"Two to one he don't," replied Myers. "They'll put him out on a foul first tick. He's plainin' the game." Both the boys laughed heartily at this.

The trial of Carr will be one of the most important of the term and will draw a large crowd to the courthouse.

Durand Still in Jail.

W. C. Durand, the young man who was arrested for cheating and swindling and says that he is president of a Florida phosphate company, still remains in jail. The bond of \$100 has been unable to give.

Saturday he was given a cell with Jim Lawless in the rear part of the building. Durand's actions are queer and the officers do not believe his story of his financial exploits. He was asked if he wished the company of which he claims to be the representative, which operates in Ocala, Fla., as the New England Phosphate Company, notified of his arrest.

"No," he said. "I have private reasons for not wishing my people to know anything about this. I would have sent them word yesterday, but I did not wish them to know it."

The young man says that he expects to go bond and will start for his home at once.

**SERVICES AT THE JAIL**

Were Conducted by Men Only Yesterday.

The recent order of Sheriff Barnes, prohibiting more than three women conducting religious services in the jail at one time, caused a general absence of that class yesterday.

Usually there are a large number of men and women in attendance every Sunday, but yesterday was an exception, not a single woman putting on an appearance, while three men were working among the prisoners during the day.

When asked their opinion of the new order, some of the inmates expressed themselves as very well satisfied with the discontinuance of so many services.

The day passed without incident worthy of mention, with the exception of the attempt made by the two moonshiners at escape.

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**NEW MAP OF ATLANTA,**

Printed in Colors and Perfected to Date.

Embracing the Cotton States and International exposition grounds, the new seventh ward (West End), Inman Park, routes of all the railroads and electric street car lines, Ward boundaries, limit lines and other necessary information.

Especially prepared and copyrighted by Mr. E. B. Latham, civil engineer, for John M. Miller, publishing agent.

The map is folded in cloth pocket size and enclosed in meat covers.

Price 25 cents. For sale at the John M. Miller Book Store, 39 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga.

Oct 22 tf

Dr. Hathaway & Co. are the leading specialists in all diseases peculiar to men and women. 2½ South Broad street.

Mar 18-ly

Attend the Auction Sale

Next Tuesday 3 p. m., No. 58 Stonewall, corner Marietta street, 7-room residence. Flats at our office. Call at East Lake.

SAMUEL W. GOODE & CO., 15 Peachtree Street.

Water Cure Sanitarium

Is permanently located in Griffin, Ga., to receive and treat all invalids. Send postage stamp for circular.

DR. J. M. ARMSTRONG, Proprietor.  
Marietta, Ga.

Oct 27 tf

50 Lots, \$50 Each.

Payable in fifty weeks. No such chance ever offered before. Call at East Lake.

Company, office 13 North Broad street, for maps.

\$3.18 round trip Atlanta to Macon, including admission to Dixie Fair, via Central railroad of Georgia. The only line running west to the union passenger station at Macon. Three trains daily with elegant parlor cars. Tickets now on sale.

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